

The Hongkong Telegraph

Exchange
Closing Quotations—
L.T. London 34.114d.
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.85.

May 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 3 p.m. 51
Humidity 51

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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May 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 80
Humidity 97.

7940 日二初月四

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

大英一千九百一十八年五月十一日

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

MAURICE AFFAIR DEBATED IN THE COMMONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRUSHING REPLY TO MR. ASQUITH.

Motion for Appointment of Select Committee Defeated.

London, May 9.

Mr. Asquith, continuing his speech in the House of Commons in the Maurice debate, said some people thought that he was hungrily impatient to resume office, but he was content to let the House and country judge whether that was so. If he felt it his duty to censure the Government he hoped that he would have the courage to do so unequivocally, but when he put down his motion he honestly thought that the Government would have accepted it. Referring to General Maurice's letter, Mr. Asquith said that General Maurice must have known that he was committing a serious breach of the King's Regulations, jeopardising the whole of his career. Presumably, General Maurice would not have taken that course except under a grave sense of responsibility of his public duty. The Government had admitted that it was a case for enquiry. Regarding the proposal of two Judges, experience showed that such an enquiry in such circumstances would be unsatisfactory. Such a Tribunal would be impotent unless it had statutory powers. He suggested a non-party Committee of five members of the House of Commons who could probably reach a decision, which would be respected by the House and the country, in two or three days. What was the alternative?

Mr. Stanton interjected:—Get on with the war.—(Loud cheers). Mr. Asquith replied that if we wanted to get on with the war the first thing was to remove the misconceptions and misunderstandings, which might be foundationless but which created doubt in everybody's mind. Any Government statement of facts would be as parts and made in the absence of those who had impugned the accuracy of the previous statements. Mr. Asquith urged that it was in the honour and interest of the Government, the House of Commons, the Army, the nation, the Allies and the unhampered prosecution of the war to establish a tribunal of enquiry which from its constitution and power, would be able to give a prompt, decisive and authoritative judgment. He hoped regarding some of these matters that there had been an honest misunderstanding, but the clearer the base Ministers had for proving the accuracy of the impugned statement, the more honest was the argument in favour of an enquiry under conditions which nobody could suspect of partiality or prejudice.—(Laughter in which Mr. Bonar Law joined).

Mr. Asquith, turning to Mr. Bonar Law, asked:—Did Mr. Bonar Law think that a Select Committee of the House of Commons was not an appropriate tribunal?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that every member of the House of Commons was either friendly or unfriendly to the Government and therefore prejudiced.

Mr. Asquith retorted:—I am very sorry to hear the Leader of the House suggest that he cannot get five Members of the House of Commons who are not so steeped in party prejudice that they cannot be trusted to judge on a pure issue of fact. I leave it there.—(Cheers).

The Premier's Reply.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with loud cheers, said that, as far as he knew, the demand for a Select Committee to inquire into statements of Ministers was absolutely unprecedented. Outlining the position, he said that a distinguished General, who, for good or bad reasons, ceased to occupy an office he had held for two years, had, after he had left office, challenged the statements of two Ministers during the time that General was in office. During the time he held the office, General Maurice had never challenged those statements.—(Cheers)—although he had access to official information and the Ministers themselves. General Maurice was in office for weeks after the Lloyd George speech in the House and attended a meeting of the Cabinet in the absence of the Chief of Staff the day after the speech. General Maurice never called attention to that statement and never asked Mr. Lloyd George to correct it. General Maurice also attended a meeting of the Cabinet on the following day, but did not call attention to the fact that the statements were inaccurate. He (the Premier) was in daily contact with General Maurice on the business of the war, and they were constantly discussing this question of figures, because General Maurice was an authority as Director of Military Operations.—(Cheers). Mr. Lloyd George asked whether it was not General Maurice's business to come to him specially if he thought that it was so important that he must break the King's Regulations and set an example of indiscipline to the whole Army.—(Cheers). It was General Maurice's duty to go freely to the Cabinet or Minister impugned and point out the mistake and ask him to correct it, but never a syllable was said until the Premier saw the letter in the newspapers.—(Cheers). "I have been treated unfairly," declared Mr. Lloyd George amid loud cheers. General Maurice never made any representations to the Chief of Staff, although the question was so important that it was now proposed that a Select Committee must be established in order to inquire into it and it was so important as to justify General Maurice trampling on the King's Regulations and setting an example of indiscipline to the whole Army. He (the Premier) proposed to give the whole sources of information on which he and Mr. Law had made their statements and invite the House to judge to-day.—(Cheers). He said Mr. Bonar Law were both anxious to give an opportunity for the examination of these statements by a perfectly impartial tribunal, because there was a mass of very confidential information which any Committee would be entitled to demand. They were anxious to place these documents at the disposal of an impartial Committee because they knew that when that was done there would be absolutely no doubt in the minds of the Tribunal regarding the veracity of the statements made.

(Part of message missing.)

A Popular Vote.

London, May 9.
The rejection of Mr. Asquith's motion was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Lloyd George was given an ovation.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, May 7.
A Turkish communique claims that British attacks on the east of the Jordan on May 3 failed with heavy losses. British cavalry were beaten and dispersed.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

London, May 9.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced, that owing to the difficulty of the question and the Government being occupied with other matters, it would be impossible to introduce the Home Rule Bill prior to the adjournment, which would be from May 16 to May 28.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Short-lived German Success.

London, May 9.
Reuters' correspondent at British Headquarters reports: Throughout yesterday the enemy pushed his attack in the direction of the north-eastern slopes of Schepenberg with great determination and at first made several successive stages of progress. Opening with infantry, the attack, launched at 9.30 under cover of an intensive bombardment, was directed against the right flank of our northern army and overlapping our junction with the French. An hour later, after throwing in several waves of assaulting troops, the Germans gained a footing in our front line for a considerable width. Enemy parties penetrated to Kleinviertstraet and Kabaret. The situation at this time seems to have been rather difficult. Thereafter, until early afternoon, the Germans made a vigorous effort to get through Ridge Wood. About 1.30, the battle still raging with unabated fury, we still held the hamlet of Kleinviertstraet but had been pressed back south-west of the wood. The French were then holding the line along Wyerbeck and the Germans, continuing to throw in fresh troops, pressed us back towards the western edge of Ridge Wood and momentarily occupied the greater part of this. We still had parties holding out in Kleinviertstraet. Later the French helped to restore our complete possession of this place and before sunset the Germans had fought themselves to a standstill having suffered most heavily. But they had gained ground of some tactical importance, Ridge Wood being a distinct step towards the coveted "point d'appui" of Schepenberg. Just before dusk we counter-attacked under cover of a terrific bombardment and the enemy was forced to yield the ground he had occupied at such cost. By night we restored the original line practically everywhere leaving only one or two little pockets of Germans to be mopped up. Further south the Australians around Morsleben further improved the line gained by their advance north of the Somme Canal.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, May 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Successful Anglo-French counter-attacks in the La Clytte and Voortzele sector drove out the enemy from portions of our front-line where he had won a footing, and re-established our original position. We took prisoner several of the enemy re-attacking northward of Kestrel on the morning of the 9th and pressed in the line slightly at one point where fighting continued. Two German divisions participated in Wednesday morning's attack and our artillery and infantry inflicted heavy casualties on both during the attack and counter-attack. We captured thirty in local fighting at Bucknoy and made further progress between the Somme and Ancre. We improved our new positions here taking prisoners. We repulsed raids on Lens and Merris. The enemy's artillery developed considerable activity at Albert.

A French communique says there was lively reciprocal artillery north and south of the Aves.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

Harsh Nature of German Treaty.

London, May 9.
The newspapers refer to the Rumanian peace treaty as justifying the worst that has been said about what Germany will do if she has the power. It is pointed out that the formidable Rumanian army has been led to lay down its arms by fair promises only to find that every promise concealed a scheme of spoliation. With wholesale loss of territory and great oil assets Rumania's indemnity must be counted in millions sterling.

The "Manchester Guardian" characterises the treaty as being as harsh as could be devised.

How Bulgaria is Affected.

Amsterdam, May 9.
A Vienna telegram states that in exchange for territorial acquisitions in Dobruja Bulgaria will recognise and consolidate all her floating debts in Germany for army supplies. The Sobranje will be asked to vote one and a half milliards of marks therefor and a 4 per cent. loan will be issued. A Germano-Bulgarian Company will exploit Constanza harbour and also the Constanza-Cernavoda Line.

GERMANS IRRITATED AT AUSTRIAN INACTIVITY.

London, May 9.
There is evidently a good deal of irritation in Germany at the continued inactivity of the Austrians. General von Liebert, writing in the "Taegliche Rundschau" complains that General Foch is not only able to recall the Anglo-French divisions from Italy, but Italy is sending her own units to France.

SUBMARINE INVADER ARRESTED.

London, May 9.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, Mr. Macpherson confirmed that a man landed from a German submarine recently on the west coast of Ireland and was arrested. He is now in the Tower and will be court-martialed.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

London, May 9.
The Admiralty reports that a British mine-sweeper was mined and sank on 1st May. Three officers and twenty-three men, including the mercantile crew, were killed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MAURICE AFFAIR.

Expectations on the Debate.

London, May 9.
The Lobby was quieter yesterday in the sense that the crisis has diminished in view of the general expectation that the Government will secure probably a three-fourths majority to-day. The Irish Nationalists decided last night not to participate in the debate. It is now stated that Mr. Asquith is not making a bid for office but it is assumed he calculates that the debate will further weaken the Government. The papers continue to comment somewhat bitterly on the situation but none can suggest an alternative ministry. The only proposal in this direction to-day is a letter from Sir West Ridgeway that the Speaker should be the new Premier. Ministerial organs hope that if Mr. Lloyd George's answer as they expect is complete and crushing then an end will be put once and for all to the campaign of intrigue and rancorous attack.

The Debate Opens.

Later.
There was great interest in the debate arising from Major-General Maurice's letter. The House was crowded everywhere. Mr. Asquith, moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into Major-General Maurice's allegations, said a good deal of misconception seemed to prevail regarding what was really a very simple matter. Neither in intention nor in fact was his motion a vote of censure upon the Government (Cheers and laughter and a cry of "The Irish are not here"). Since he sat on the front Opposition bench for eighteen months, he had never voted against the Government on any question, and he had done all he could not only in the House but outside, without withholding what he considered legitimate criticism, to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war and particularly in the definition and propagation of the great purposes of the war and the peace for which the Allies are contending.

SPAIN'S INDIFFERENCE TO WAR.

Madrid, May 8.
A Dutch gentleman who has arrived after 15 years in Spain describes the country as wholly unwarlike with bull-fights. Even the poorest has enough money to spend and bet on bull-fights. The people don't care about the war. At least two-thirds are avowedly pro-German but nothing will induce them to fight on either side. Barcelona, however, is pro-Entente.

Madrid, May 8.
An Amnesty Bill releasing the strike leaders has been passed.

MAILS LOST.

London, May 9.
The Post Office announces the loss at sea through enemy action of parcels posted from Singapore between February 18 and March 2, from Penang between February 18 and March 5, and Malay States between February 18 and March 4. Only a few letters were lost, dated March 1 to March 3 from Singapore, and March 4 to March 5 from Penang, which senders specially marked.

SUBMARINISM DECREASING.

New York, May 9.
It is officially announced that trans-Atlantic war risk insurance rates on American steamers have been reduced from three to two per cent, owing to decreased risk of submarine.

PETROGRAD BECOMING A DESERT.

Population Flocking from a Dead City.

The Daily Chronicle special correspondent, Dr. Harold Williams, writes as follows:—

Petrograd, March 10.—For the last few months a muffled bell has been tolling in the whirlwind, and in the knell one heard the echo of the grim prophecy of the Old Believers to Peter the Great: "Petersburg will be a desert."

Perhaps this is a mere fancy, perhaps after the catastrophe and the deluge Petersburg will shine forth again in pride and glory but to-day there is an inexpressible sadness in this once imperial city.

The streets are very quiet now—they have never been so quiet since the beginning of the war—and in the evenings the stillness of the dimly-light thoroughfares is fraught with foreboding.

The turbulent emotions of the year of revolution are exhausted, the fever is slackening, the pulse of life is very low. And the depression, the forbidding, are inarticulate. They cannot be summed up as the dread of any definite calamity—as the fear of the Germans, as fears of unrestrained anarchy. They are the gloomier because they are inarticulate, because they come of a sense of emptiness, of the abiding away of life.

There has been a great exodus. The Government is migrating to Moscow, and has let fall hints that Moscow is to be proclaimed the capital. The Council of the People's Commissaries will have its seat in the Kremlin; Lenin will sit in the seat of the predecessors of Peter the Great, and the Neva will be deserted.

The Ministries have nearly completed their evacuation. Tons of goods have been despatched south and east, and to-night or to-morrow night those members of the Government who still remain will leave for Moscow.

Power is leaving Petrograd, and the population, seized by vague alarm, has been flocking out of the city. Day after day a queue of many thousands waited on the Navy for permits to leave the city. Day after day overcrowded trains moved off south and east, soldiers in the forefront and dismissed workmen, and all that "miscellaneous mass" of humanity that is afraid of starvation, afraid of unemployment, afraid of the invader and of unknown calamities. Many thousands who could not go by the trains went off on foot through the snow, and many who had ready money to spare hired sledges and went driving off on a pilgrimage into the depths of Russia.

Yet there was no noise, no outward signs of panic. There was a strange hush about it all, and such patient resignation as though in the presence of an inevitable fate. And those who remain go wandering about the streets, vaguely, hopelessly asking for an explanation of a life that has grown meaningless.

Somewhat, the city still lives from hand to mouth with anxious, sorely harassed ingenuity. This week the refrigerators were emptied and the contents allotted among the population as a parting gift so that for a few days each family had extra allowances of flour and dried vegetables and fed on frozen goose. And supply trains still come irregularly and in dribsles, but still they come.

The trains have no stores of fuel, but from time to time they buy remnants from factories that are closing down, and so struggle along, with interruptions. Half the cabs have gone home to their villages, often selling their horses for meat before they go, for horse-meat is now a recognised article of diet, even in many families that were once well-to-do. And the horses that remain are dying. Day after day one sees them fall in the streets, gathering round them a doleful crowd of idle onlookers. They die and their bodies lie in the snow unburied for many days.

Most of the big theatres are deserted and it is the easiest thing in the world now to get tickets for the once crowded opera. In the night one hears shots, unintelligible fusillades. A few nights ago there was a rattle of rifle in my neighbourhood, and in the morning passers-by found the bodies of six young men, students as I afterwards discovered, shot and heaved skyward. All goods sledges and motor cars and lorries have been requisitioned for the evacuation, and their movements for the last week have constituted almost the sole traffic of this once great industrial centre. And to the settled gloom there is no place left for excitement, for pain, for sudden flashes of fear or anger. People talk and speculate, but they know that their words are vain, and they speak warily and and indifferently of loss and pain and death.

There is little news from the outside world. Of the fate of relations and friends no word comes, or rumours filter through that have no worth or meaning. We know little of what Russia is thinking and doing.

In Finland there is an indomitable barrier of civil war. Near Kier, the Ukrainians, abandoned for the moment by the Germans, are hard pressed by the Bolshevik troops. General Alexieff's forces seem to have retreated to somewhere near the neighbourhood of Taurisya, and in various parts of the "Cossack territory" Cossack detachments are carrying on a guerrilla warfare. From the east come vague rumours that are regarded here as portents of Japanese intervention.

Most of the British colony have left, and the few Englishmen who still remain ask one another when and where they are going. The Embassy is now occupied by the Consulate, and it is a word of which the Consulate is utterly weary; it is "passe-partout." Petrograd is becoming a desert.

France Desired Japan's Aid. Paris, March 27.—Intervention by Japan in the European war was solicited by France at the end of August, 1914, according to an account by M. Bernard, the historian, published to-day in the "Eclair." Theophile Delcasse took charge of the Foreign Office on August 28. His first step was to draft a note to the Emperor of Japan, in his own hand. M. Bernard says the note was communicated to the British Ambassador. The reply was that Japan's policy was entirely Oriental, and that her army was not prepared for action outside that sphere. M. Bernard denies, on the authority of M. Delcasse himself, a report which has been current for a long time that Japan demanded the cession of Indo-China by France as the price of her intervention.

GENERAL NEWS.

Marriages.

At the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, John W. Howells, Hullo, Philippine Islands, to Mary, twin daughter of Thomas Crow, late of Crow and Adams, Glasgow. At Greenland Farm, Bowling, David Sutherland, of the China Navigation Co., Hongkong, to Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis, North Leith.

A Plucky Blinded Officer.

A book entitled "Englishman, Kimered!" which has just appeared, has an interesting history. The writer is Captain Gilbert Nobbs, an officer who was blinded at the front and taken prisoner by the Germans. When he was exchanged he availed himself fully of the advantages of St. Dunstan's Hostel. Before he went to the front he held a large business appointment, which he has taken up again. Here indeed, is an instance of how the right spirit can overcome the calamity of blindness.

A London Docks Garden City.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., at the annual meeting of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, said that it was to be hoped that in the building of thousands of houses that would be required after the war the principles of the association would be followed so that a new basis of home life could be provided. A great opportunity for this existed in the development of London's docks, under wise direction it might be possible to spread the surplus population of East London over the open land of Essex. They had created a new garden village at Avonmouth, where a scheme second only to Letchworth had been proposed, and of which the first houses were built.

Acknowledgement.

Major Daud, of the Johore Volunteer Forces, writes to the Singapore papers as follows: I wish to tender my heartfelt thanks to the unknown, goodhearted donor for his sentimental and kind thought in sending me such a pretty silver flower bowl in remembrance of my little services to the British Empire on the 20th February, 1915. I am extremely sorry that I have been unable to thank him personally although I have unsuccessfully tried to find out who he is ever since the 20th February, 1916. Anyhow I do really appreciate the gift very much, and shall always think kindly of the mysterious giver. At present the cup is placed in the J. M. Forces Mess.

2470 For Heroic P.C.'s Widow. To supplement her pension, 2471, publicly subscribed, has been invested in War Loan for Mrs. Alfred Smith, widow of a London policeman who lost his life in a daylight air raid last year, while getting women into safety. At a crowded public meeting in London a testimonial was presented to Mrs. Smith and her little son, Sir E. Henry, Chief Commissioner of Police, said innumerable acts of courage, of which the public never heard, had been brought to his notice, and the Home Secretary mentioned that nearly 5,000 London policemen had joined the colours. Of these 231 had been killed, 180 had won distinctions, and 18 had obtained commissions. Mrs. Smith already has a pension from the Carnegie Hero Fund.

Poultry and Dogs.

At a meeting of the National Utility Poultry Society, held at the Holborn Restaurant, it was stated that 50,000 tons of feeding stuff had been allocated for utility poultry in order to maintain egg production. Fowls would have to be pure bred. The country would be divided into 20 areas. During the discussion, the question of rationing dogs was raised, and the Chairman (Lord Oland Hamilton) said that if he had his way he would have every Pekingese dog in the country killed and made into meat pies. Pet dogs were a nuisance. There was a body of opinion in the House of Commons in favour of imposing greater taxes on dogs. Sir Daniel Hall, of the Board of Agriculture, said that the stocks would not allow of more than one dog per head per day per hen fowl.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Devastation Impresses Kaiser.

Amsterdam, March 27.—The *Volks Zeitung*, of Cologne, says that, according to Gen. von Ludendorff, Emperor William has been deeply impressed by the terrible devastation in the battle area, remarking: "How glad we should be that our country has been spared such terrible things. Why did we succeed in keeping the fighting beyond our frontiers? Because before the war we always urged the need of armaments. When mankind changes these things also will change, but first mankind must begin to change."

"New Helgoland" for Germany.

Amsterdam, March 5.—A new Helgoland, to command the commerce of the Black Sea, is to be constructed by Germany on Snake Island, about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Danube, according to the *Nachrichten*, of Hamburg. In connection with this proposal, it is planned to build a German commercial port on the northern bank of the Danube. The advantage of this location would enable Germany "to limit Rumanian control in Bessarabia and establish a permanent post of observation over the country."

A Woman's Food Board.

Mrs. Phoebe Benjamins, of Hunterdale, Virginia Water, was fined \$75 at Chertsey on six summonses under the Food Board.

ing Order. The defendant did not appear. A doctor stated that she was ill at Brighton and unfit to travel. Police Inspector Knight stated that on January 5 he found at the defendant's house 200 lb. of sugar (in seven different places), 62 tins of condensed milk, 23 lb. of golden syrup, 79 lb. of rice, 65 lb. of maize semolina, and 46 lb. of sugar corn. He seized 184 lb. of sugar, 50 tins of condensed milk, 44 tins of sugar corn, and all the golden syrup, rice, maize semolina. He also found among other articles, in respect of which the defendant was not summoned, 63 tins of coffee and 31 lb. of tea (of which 27 lb. were seized). The goods seized by the police were confiscated.

NOTICE.

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M. MANUK,
Secretary.

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HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

Business.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VUEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1918.

CANTON INSURANCE

OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 22nd instant both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA 8 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to—

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P. O. Box 431.
or to KELLY & WALSH
Chater Road.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE

PURCHASABLE FROM
"THE HUNG HING MINING CO."
No. 65, 67, 69, YAN CHAI STREET,
CANTON, CHINA.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VUEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2290, HONGKONG.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

BRYSON.—On the 6th May, at Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, Andrew Birrell Bryson, dearly beloved husband of Alice Bryson and third son of John Cowan Bryson, of Crabtree House, Gretna, Scotland. Aged 34.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

There will be, we imagine, general agreement with Lord Curzon as to peace by negotiation being at the present time impossible. We have, as was pointed out in the interesting discussion on the peace outlook which took place in the House of Lords on Wednesday, the very illuminating example of what the German idea is of such negotiations by what took place at Bratislava and Bukarest recently. As Lord Curzon states, any idea of successful peace negotiations being conducted at present is purely chimerical. That the Germans would be only too glad to negotiate peace, there is every reason to believe. It is only a few days since "peace feelers" bearing a striking resemblance to the many similar "peace off-atives" that preceded them, were once more very much in evidence. What His Holiness the Pope thought and what he was likely to do in the near future with a view to bringing about peace was freely discussed in the German newspapers and quoted very fully by the Continental press. It was a sure indication that Germany's plans had once more miscarried and that she saw more advantage to herself in an early cessation of the war and in peace negotiations taking place at an early date than by continuing the struggle which, dull as they are, they know can have only one termination. By now one would have imagined that even the most obtuse of the German Junkers would have clearly realised that such tactics were only two transparent. But, with characteristic arrogance, the Germans fail to perceive that the Entente Powers will have peace only when the proper time comes—and obviously that time is not yet. It is very reassuring to note the attitude of our legislators on this point.

That no one is more eager for an honourable and lasting peace than Mr. Lloyd George we have had many convincing proofs, and in one of yesterday's telegrams, upon which we briefly commented, it would be noted that he was keenly desirous of co-operating certain peace proposals made by Austria-Hungary early in 1917. Needless to say, these proposals were of a very different kind compared with those which Germany has from time to time put forward. They were honest attempts at an honourable conclusion being reached, and as such they merited the consideration which they apparently received from the Entente Powers. Likewise they were none the less acceptable as having in no way emanated from Germany. On the contrary, they were the result of independent thought by Austria's Emperor, under the guidance, doubtless, of his Ministers. We cannot help thinking that, despite the fact that Italy might have been disappointed in consequence, it is regrettable that Austria's proposals could not be accepted. If they had been, a very different aspect would have been put upon the situation at present.

Meanwhile the outlook for an early peace seems visionary, and so long as Germany persists in her present attitude, it is very likely to continue so. Germany has had it simply demonstrated to her that peace negotiations will be heartily welcomed by the Allies if what is universally recognised as rational preliminaries should take place, namely, that Northern France and Belgium should be evacuated by enemy troops. From that attitude the Allies are not in the least likely to budge, no matter how many "peace feelers" may be put forth by the enemy. Nor will the activities of certain pacifists at Home tend to hasten matters. On the contrary, they are much more likely to retard them, inasmuch as they probably convey an erroneous impression outside the United Kingdom and the Empire. Lord Denbigh did well to point out the ignorance of Germany's war aims that is so painfully apparent in the efforts of our peace-at-any-price cranks. Lord Lansdowne's statement of his peace views is not very convincing, and few will agree with him that there is at present anything approaching what he terms a "widely-felt Austro-German desire to stop the butchery." There is no lack of such a feeling among the Entente Powers, who would be only too glad to consider peace terms if these were based upon a rational foundation.

Exit Dr. Sun.

It looks very much as if the notorious Sun Wan, popularly known as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has reached the end of the tether so far as his venture in the South is concerned. He has resigned the post of Generalissimo, to which he was appointed by a handful of his own supporters, and his intention is said to lie in the direction of going abroad. Thus comes another climax in the chequered career of this stormy petrel of China, whose political experiences in his native land have certainly been of a most humiliating character. We have many times had occasion to say what we think of the doings of Dr. Sun, who is more highly thought of outside his own country than in it, and the latest development comes as no surprise to us, for it has long since been apparent that he was gradually losing ground in Canton and becoming quite isolated. Notably has this been the case since the recent bombardment of a part of Canton, in which he confessed his complicity, but his downfall is, we should say, far more the result of differences and enviousness in his own camp than anything else.

The Real Reason.

Yesterday we published Dr. Sun's letter of resignation—a remarkable document in more senses than one. In it, strangely enough, there is no direct reason given for his withdrawal from the scene, though the cause is probably to be found in his statement that many of the officials of the Provinces which he had won over to his side have not been willing to submit to law and public opinion, and that most of the men named for appointments in the so-called Military Government have not seen fit to assume office. Dr. Sun describes their action as a lack of respect and obedience to the Canton Mock Parliament. In other words, to put it plainly, the Kuomintang gang have fallen out among themselves. That is the unadulterated truth of the situation, and it cannot be hidden in fine phrases or pathetic rhetoric. Dr. Sun's talk about "the Military Government of the Republic of China" is so much moonshine, and the mere use of such a phrase in regard to the gathering together of a little band of disgruntled opportunists shows how distorted the views of a crank can become.

That body, like the Mock Parliament also, is the special creation of Dr. Sun himself, but those who answered to his beck and call at first and who invested him with foolish rank and gorgeous uniform, have now no further use for him. That he sees, hence his throwing up of the sponge.

The Future.

Apparently, however, there is still a little clique which is anxious that their leader should remain, the members of which have succeeded in opposing for the time being the acceptance of Dr. Sun's resignation. What is now likely to happen it would be hard to say, for, judging by the unseemly proceedings in the Mock Parliament on the subject, there is a pretty squabble going on in Canton. As for Dr. Sun's own future, it would be idle to speculate, but he will need a lot of watching wherever he goes. He is in all hostility that "as an individual citizen" he intends to continue doing his duty towards his country. He has talked that way before, notably when, in Hongkong, some five years ago, he assured us that he had "finished with politics." In the past, his conception of "duty" has not been altogether of the constructive order; rather the reverse. Therefore the best service he can render his land is to leave it severely alone. And if he is wise in his day and generation he will see the truth in its naked light.

April Weather.

Observatory returns show that the average mean temperature during April was 70.4, the highest point reached being 84, on the 28th and also the 29th, and the lowest 62.2, on the 14th. There were 4.44 inches of rain and 156 hours of sunshine, while the average humidity was 84.

DAY BY DAY.

IF WE EXPECT TO GET ON IN THE WORLD, WE MUST LEARN TO DO THINGS WE DO NOT LIKE TO DO.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the British occupation of Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. lid.

Declared Infected.

It is proclaimed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Philippine Islands are a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

Rural Building Lot.

There is to be offered for sale at the P.W.D. offices on the 27th inst., Rural Building Lot No. 142, situated at a Repulse Bay, and comprising about 150,000 square feet. The annual rent is \$344 and the upset price \$3,000.

Body Found.

The dead body of a Chinese has been found by the Police floating in the Harbour. The body, which had a gunshot wound in it, was in a very decomposed state; being quite unrecognisable. It is not known whether the shot was self-inflicted or not.

Back Again.

A banisher who had the misfortune to meet a detective who knew him, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning before the expiration of the term for which he had been banished. He was sent to prison for 12 months' hard labour.

Proof of Appointment.

It is notified for general information that due notice of the appointment of Reverend Mother Teresa Pera as Mother Superior in the Colony of Hongkong of the Society of the Daughters of Charity of the Conception Institute and proof thereof has been placed in the hands of His Excellency the Governor.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals: Mr. W. Murray Scott, \$20; Mr. J. Reid, \$20; Mr. E. Banfield Cusby, \$10; Mr. J. Dalsiel, \$10; Mr. J. Rodger, \$5; Mr. J. W. Stewart, \$3.

Interim Dividend.

Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are in receipt of a telegram from Tientsin informing them that at a meeting of Directors of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., an interim dividend of 1/- per share, free of tax, was declared on account of the year ending 30th June, 1918, payable on 15th May next.

A Friend in Need.

"Sorry I have no money," said a Chinese when fined \$10 by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for being in unlawful possession of a tail and a half of prepared opium. He was looking exceedingly miserable about it, when a man at the back of the Court triumphantly furnished a note sufficient to meet the fine, much to the relief of the unfortunate one, whose face perceptibly brightened.

Public Vaccinators.

The regulations for the appointment and registration of public vaccinators under Section 5 (3) of the Vaccination Ordinance, 1890, have been amended by the addition of the following Regulation:—"It shall not be lawful for any public vaccinator, without the consent in writing of the Inspector of Vaccination, to advertise or publish his name as being a Public Vaccinator or authorized to issue certificates of vaccination."

Crucifix to Pigeons.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. A. Dyer, B.J., with cruelty to pigeons. Defendant O. E. Thomas, Police R.-serve, on board the s.s. "Hong Shan," No. less than 352 pigeons were packed in three small baskets. Inspector O'Sullivan said defendant had obtained a permit to export them. His Worship said the baskets would hardly allow of one-third that number being placed in them. Defendant would be fined \$25.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 18, 1893.)

The Dollar.

May 11.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8 1/2.

Dog-Stealing.

May 12.—That meanest and most contemptible of all mean beings, the professional dog-thief, seems to be as much in evidence in the model Settlement as in our own afflicted island. Scarcely a week passes but complaints are inserted and rewards offered. That it is a profitable "business" experience has taught for the rascals that we have paid for "recovered" works would more than pay the cost of a new wig and gown for the "B-jab," and consequently we feel for our fellow victims.

Ratepayers' Association.

May 15.—A special meeting of ratepayers interested in the formation of an Association to protect public interests was held in the City Hall on Friday afternoon (12th). There was a fairly large attendance, among those present being the Hon. E. R. Bellios, Hon. H. Whitehead, Messrs. D. Gillies, J. J. Francis, Q.C., E. W. Mitchell, M. Beart, W. McLeod, R. Fraser-Smith, J. B. Oughtie, W. Legge, R. Lyall, G. Murray Bain, C. J. Bauman, G. B. Dodwell, G. C. Cox, M. T. Lanes, D. K. Griffith, E. Robinson, A. G. Gordon, W. Stuart Harrison, G. S. Ooms, A. Barreto, A. Shelton Hooper, W. Danby, H. M. Mahta, H. L. Denny, J. M. Forbes, E. S. Moses, N. J. Edm. E. M. Gubbay, R. O. Wilcox, J. M. Mann, H. Skott, R. V. G. H. Bondfield, W. H. Percival, O. Grant, Kaw Hong Tak, E. Page, M. Fredericks, W. H. Wickham, J. H. Scott, J. Maclean, and many others. The following resolution was passed:—"That an association (to be called the Hongkong Ratepayers' Association) is hereby formed having for its objects, amongst other things,—To investigate and study the best methods of improving and popularising the form of Government in Hongkong. To advocate by speech and writing such changes in the form of the local Government as the Association may consider most advisable and expedient. To petition for such changes and to labour to effect the same by all constitutional means. To communicate and co-operate with all Associations in all Crown Colonies and in England having similar ends and aims. To support the unofficial members of Council in their efforts to promote economy and efficiency in the public service of the Colony. To promote the interests of Hongkong generally."

The Committee was chosen as follows:—Messrs J. S. Laprak, G. B. Dodwell, J. J. Francis, D. Gillies, and Mr. J. C. Gentile with Mr. E. Robinson as secretary.

Chinese Emigration.

May 16.—Reports have been current in the Colony for some time past that the Government has been actively negotiating to establish a system of Chinese emigration between Hongkong and Brazil. Details of the scheme are not yet readily available, but the latest rumour is that it is proposed to send the Registrar General, Mr. J. H. Stewart Lookhart, to Rio de Janeiro on a voyage of discovery. The question of emigration from Hongkong is a most important one to shipping interests and must not be lightly dealt with in view of past experience; we propose fully dealing with the matter as soon as possible, but meanwhile regret that we cannot see any sense or anything useful in sending the Registrar General on a fool's errand to Brazil. This part of the programme is a transparent and ridiculous job.

An Unusual Fish.

May 18.—Amongst the very many attractions that the Hongkong Hotel offers to visitors, not the least is a supply of a fine pangolin of the genus *Manis*. It was captured over at Kowloon and was purchased by Mr. Tucker, the manager of the Hotel, who is now trying to arrange for the safe conveyance of this unique specimen to the British Zoological Gardens. Among the Chinese the

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last Evening's Doubles Final.

The first final to be decided in any competition of the current tennis tournament promoted by the Hongkong Cricket Club, took place last evening, the encounter being between H. A. Nibbet and E. Hancock and the brothers M. K. and M. W. Lo, in the Doubles Championship. The special stand at the War Charities Court was crowded to overflowing, extra seats having to be placed inside the enclosure.

The match itself proved to be one of the best seen this year, play being fast and scientific. The opening game went to the brothers Lo, and this was followed by two love games shared. The younger Lo was playing an exceedingly fine game, his volleying and placing eliciting frequent applause. Hancock was also on top form and he showed a command of the game that made his play well worth watching. Nibbet and his partner took the lead at 3-2, and during the remainder of the set, which was full of exciting tennis, kept the lead, to win the set by 6-3. It was unfortunate that M. W. Lo should serve two "doubles" in the last game of the set. Nibbet seemed full of confidence, but at times played recklessly, many of his intended smashes sailing out of the court or into the net. M. K. Lo was consistently steady, but hardly ever brilliant. In the second set the quality of play was not so high, although there were some good rallies, almost entirely made up of volleys. In this respect Hancock shone and generally proved more than a match for M. W. Lo, who was his greatest opponent in this matter. Here again the Lo's took the lead at the beginning, Nibbet and his partner getting ahead at 3-2. They eventually took the set 6-3. The third set proved to be the last and perhaps the best. The brothers Lo were all out to make up lost ground and at one time held the advantage by 4-2. Nibbet was now playing a steadier game and Hancock, too, was on top form. From 4-2 against them, the English pair worked the score to "four all" and then to 5-4 in their favour. After securing forty-love in the last game, their victory was a certainty and matters were brought to a close by a short chopping stroke by Nibbet. Both pairs came in for hearty applause.

The Open Doubles Championship will now be contested by the winners of yesterday's final and the present holders, Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung. This match has been fixed for Wednesday afternoon next, when a very fine match should be seen.

Among the other games played yesterday was that in which S. E. Green, the Colony's Champion, met Yew Man-tsun in the Championship event. It was generally expected that Green would not have matters all his own way, but none thought that he would go so near to losing his title as he did. Green took the first set by 6-3, only to find Yew replying by taking the next set 6-4. Green went out for the third and was successful by 6-2, but Yew had plenty of energy left and by taking the fourth set 6-3, left matters to be decided in the last set. This proved a great struggle, for although Green was at one time leading 4-2, Yew brought the score to five all. It was here that Green had to use all the knowledge he has, and he eventually won the set by 7-5. If he is going through the competition successfully, he will have to improve, although his form yesterday was by no means very much down.

The other results of the afternoon were:—Doubles:—A. N. Crook and A. L. Bouet (rec. 3/8) beat Capt. Gray and A. E. Roworth (rec. 2/8) 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles:—Handicap:—Rev. Oliver Hunt and Mrs. Nibbet (rec. 15/3) beat A. Morse and Mrs. Hudson (rec. 2/8) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

One of the pangolin is considered to be a rare delicacy, while its scales are highly prized as containing an infallible medicine. In this respect, however, the odd looking pangolin may be on all fours with the common-or-garden cockroach.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Don Inge, speaking at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, referred to the passage in which St. Paul said that women must cover their heads in the churches. That could only have been on account of the angels, he said, for St. Paul thought that the passions of those spirits might otherwise have been excited.

Mr. Will Crooks related recently that in 1908 he was in Cologne at the English Speaking Club, and was asked to propose the Kaiser's health. "I said 'What for?' and they replied, 'Well, you are the most likely man.' (Laughter.) I said, 'Well, seeing that he is the grandson of our dear old Queen Victoria, I don't mind.' So I proposed the Kaiser's health; and God forgive me, I will never do it again." (Laughter.)

There was an abundance of butter in London, yesterday, says the *Daily Chronicle* and for the first time in months one saw tubs of it displayed in the shops. A dairymaid in the Holborn district stuck a tub in his window, with the notice, "This is Butter, come on, You Grouse." Not, perhaps, in the best traditions of shop-keeping courtesy, but we have said good-bye to that "for the duration."

In all wars (except the Crimean), says the *Saturday Review*, there have been food riots. In 1795, three years after the outbreak of the first French war, George III was mobbed on his way to open Parliament in the State coach, the people crying, "No war; give us bread; no King." Stones rained about the coach, and a shot from a pistol pierced the window. The three peers who were in the coach were much agitated, but the King was calm, and said, "My lords, you are supposing this and proposing that, but there is One who disposes of all things, and in Him I trust."

During the reign of King George III a man, named Beddingfield, did the King a good turn and so pleased was he with him that the King sent him to Lord Dundas, in order that some post might be found for him. "Well, my man," said Dundas, in his breeziest and broadest tones, "what do you want me to do for you?" "Make me a Scotchman," replied Beddingfield, with more wit than prudence. Dundas was so annoyed by this ally, that he sent the man away, and it was only on the King's express commands that some provision was made for him. Many of us in these hard times would like to be made Scotchmen.

Sir Walter Parratt, who now lays down his musical professorship at Oxford University, has been for over seventy years a public performer, says a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. At four years of age he knelt in the organ loft behind his father and played the correct notes on the pedals with his hands; at five years he officiated, solo, at a church service; and at eleven was appointed organist at a Haddenfield church. He played Bach's fugues from memory at St. Peter's, Fimbo, as a lad of 12, "treading-milling" by walking on the pedals, which his little legs were too short to reach.

How you frame a resolution at a public meeting is often of vital importance. Recently the Brookwell Park orator, speaking on the need for Prohibition, was heckled by one of the audience. "Only a few cranks," said the heckler, "want Prohibition. Put a resolution to this meeting and see." "No," said the "Chairman," "I'll leave that to you." "Very well," said the interrupter, "All in favour of Prohibition hold up their hands." Less than a dozen out of about 200 held their hands up. "Now," said Mr. Chairman, "I'll put the resolution my way. All those men and women at this meeting who want to go on drinking beer and having 1 as bread to hold up their hands." The chairman won "hands down."

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Tongkeng, 11th May, 1918.

WATER RETURN

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Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

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SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business, and Total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st 1917...	Gold \$90,160,174.00
Increase over 1916	7,211,178.00
Cash Income	19,383,997.00
Increase over 1916	789,866.00
New Assurances issued and Paid for in Cash	47,811,567.00
Increase over 1916	5,039,270.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.	311,870,945.00
Increase over 1916	30,436,245.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,560,399.00
Increase over 1916	449,485.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years	5,994,963.93
Total Payments to Policyholders 1917	8,849,245.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	\$69,194,316
Assets held for Policyholders	\$9,160,174
Premiums received since organization	\$152,254,450
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them exceed the premiums received by	5,693,264
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital.	\$8,550,701.00

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH.

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
1872	\$48,210.53	\$56,467.85	\$1,064,350.00
1887	477,410.65	1,212,544.49	10,373,777.69
1897	2,238,394.74	7,323,371.44	44,983,796.79
1907	6,344,784.25	26,438,595.15	111,135,694.38
1917	19,383,997.00	90,160,174.24	311,870,945.71

The Company takes the opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and goodwill of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA 1917.
12, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
F. M. WELLER, MANAGER

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The World's Gold.
According to the New York Commercial Chronicle the value of gold produced in 1917 amounted to \$35,676,197, as against \$31,318,739 for 1916, being a decline of over 13% millions. Compared with other goldfields the African output, although recording a decline, gives no grounds for an increase. Between 1900 and 1917 the total production of the world increased by

1,352,307 fine ounces; in this period the African output alone improved by 371,315 fine ounces, against which the supply from other sources fell off by 2,361,008 ounces, the decline in the Australasian supply account for practically all of this. During the year the principal European banks have added together \$18 millions to their gold reserves, and the visible stock of the United States rose by \$25 millions.

Pacific Commercial Co.

A report from Boston, dated March 14, says:—The Pacific Commercial Company has made

a record of expansion, which displays the fact that the doors of trade can be swung open by all business men. This corporation was organized as recently as January, 1912, when a group of Boston bankers invested \$250,000 in the enterprise. It now has an issued capital stock of \$1,870,000, with estimated liquidating value of \$180 per share. It is interesting to note that in 1917, the company handled nearly \$40,000,000 of foreign trade. An illustration of its growth, its sales of merchandise in the Philippine Islands in December, 1917, amounted to 2,647,614 pesos compared with 1,136,984 pesos in December, 1916. These figures are incidentally of value as showing the great prosperity now prevailing in the Philippine Islands.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING	
4 m/s. San Francisco	75 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	441
4 m/s. Germany	446
4 m/s. New York	74 1/2
4 m/s. Bombay	Nom.
4 m/s. Calcutta	Nom.
4 m/s. Singapore	149
4 m/s. Haiphong	147 1/2
4 m/s. Saigon	147 1/2
4 m/s. Bangkok	494
4 m/s. London	494
4 m/s. Sydney	33 1/2
4 m/s. Melbourne	33 1/2
BUYING	
4 m/s. L/C	323 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	327 1/2
4 m/s. L/C	337 1/2
4 m/s. Sydney	33 1/2
4 m/s. Melbourne	33 1/2

40 d/s. San Francisco	75 1/2
40 d/s. New York	74 1/2
40 d/s. Marks	Nom.
40 d/s. France	441
40 d/s. Germany	446
40 d/s. New York	74 1/2
40 d/s. Bombay	Nom.
40 d/s. Calcutta	Nom.
40 d/s. Singapore	149
40 d/s. Haiphong	147 1/2
40 d/s. Saigon	147 1/2
40 d/s. Bangkok	494
40 d/s. London	494
40 d/s. Sydney	33 1/2
40 d/s. Melbourne	33 1/2

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000)
Loans on Mortgage of Real Property, to Goods received on Storage, Advances made on Warehouse Receipts, Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF WILL, APPOINTMENT, etc. Undertaken and Transacted.
(Name and Particulars on Application)
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers

MARTIN'S APOLARIZED TABLETS
A French Preparation for the Treatment of all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, etc.
A French Preparation for the Treatment of all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, etc.
A French Preparation for the Treatment of all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, etc.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot.
General Manager—A. J. Rautou.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, PEKING, SAIGON, TIENTSIN, HAI PHONG, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

In FRANCE—Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK—Citibank & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Coleridge Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET IS HILL
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.

STREET IS HILL ON WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY: Extra Car at Midday.

SPECIAL CARS By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Aluminum Buildings, Delivered Ready.

*Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, and not for cars on application as the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in full.

By Order of the Company's Office, JOHN H. HUMPHREYS, AGENT.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of Real Property, to Goods received on Storage, Advances made on Warehouse Receipts, Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF WILL, APPOINTMENT, etc. Undertaken and Transacted.

(Name and Particulars on Application)

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers

HONGKONG, 26th September, 1916

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ... 36,000,000.
Reserve Funds ... 23,000,000.
Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches: London, San Francisco, Yokohama, etc.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

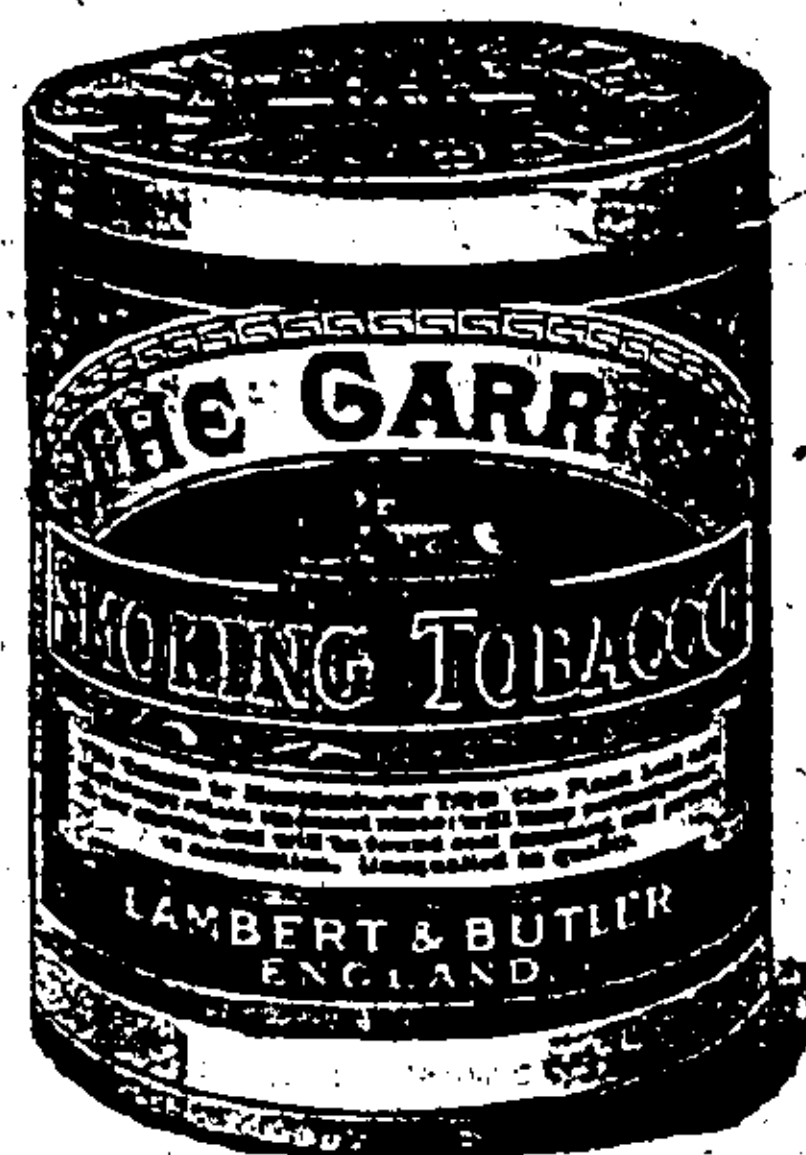
Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.

Paid-up Capital ... 36,000,000.

THE "GARRICK"

Tobacco and Cigarettes.



ABSOLUTELY
UNEXCELLED

ALWAYS
RELIABLE



MANUFACTURED

BY

LAMBERT & BUTLER

ENGLAND.



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The sender of registered article No. 1780 passed at Pootung, Japan, on the 28th November last, addressed to Mrs. A. B. Jones, Swanton, Mass., is invited to call at the G. P. O. and furnish fuller particulars of the address of the article for the information of the United States Post Office.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Order will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khashi, Amara, Bagdad, Bora, Bora City, Fao, Kati, Nasseriah, Qad Salah, Sult-e-Sayyid and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the latter port, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 10 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superseded with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.50
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow via Kooling—12th May, 9 a.m.

Pakhoi and Haiphong—12th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 13th May.

Philippine Islands, Soudaken, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Islands—13th May, Registration 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—13th May, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th May.

Shanghai and North China—14th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—14th May, 9 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Lourenco, Marques, Cape Town, Liverpool—14th May, 10 a.m.

Swatow—14th May, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Nagasaki—15th May, 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji—15th May, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 16th May.

Shanghai and North China—16th May, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—17th May, Noon.

Philippine Islands—17th May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 18th May.

Shanghai and North China—18th May, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—21st May, Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 10th 11th 15m.—No return from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and has remained stationary at Shanghai; it has increased slightly over the Philippines and moderately elsewhere. A weak anticyclone covers South China, and the low pressure area has probably moved north-eastwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st: 7.94-inch against an average of 14.91 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate; fine generally.

2. Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

May 10, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vietnam: 6a. 29.72 56 94 s 4 b.

Namur: 6a. 29.85 45 170 waw 1 b.

Shanghai: 6a. 29.85 45 170 waw 1 b.

Shanghai: 6a. 29.85 45 170 waw 1 b.

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Shanghai: 6a. 29.85 45 170 waw 1 b.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES.

COMMENCING

TUESDAY May 14. "THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

WEDNESDAY May 15. "CHEATING CHEATERS."

THURSDAY May 16. "THE BOOMERANG."

FRIDAY May 17. "THE RAINBOW."

SATURDAY May 18. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

"THE FATAL RING."

Episode 17.

Episode 18.

"THE DEATH WEIGHT" "THE SUBTERFUGE"

STOP! LUKE! LISTEN!

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 44.

ANNALS OF THE WAR NO. 22.

etc., etc.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 14th day of May, 1918, at

3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at

his Sales Room in Duddell Street

Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as **RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70** and **GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24** together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM"

and garden tennis court thereto attached

IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON & LOOKER,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central,

Vendors' Solicitors.

or

to MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer,

Hongkong 22nd April 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Duncan Clark, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th, May 1918,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his residence, "Tusculum,"

Barker Road (No. 155 The Peak)

The Whole of his Valuable

Furniture

comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room

suite, teak overmantels, lady's

writing desk, brass fenders and

fire brasses, tea and occasional

tables, lace curtains, Brussels

carpets and rugs, etc., etc.

Extension dining table, side-

board with bevelled mirror, din-

ner waggon, dining chairs, teak

screens, crockery and glass-ware,

cutlery and E. P. ware, pictures,

etc., etc.

Single and double brass mount-